

## WATTIE & CO. NOW AGREE TO TAKE A FOURTH OF 'MELON'

Make Offer To Leading  
Anglo-Java Share-  
holders

## WHAT IT MEANS

Evidence That They Fear  
Violent Opposition At  
Meeting

Yesterday brought further exciting developments in the matter of the now famous proposal of the management and directors of the Anglo-Java Estates, Ltd., to issue to Wattie and Co. the 50,000 reserve shares of the company at par, Tls. 4.50, when the market price of the shares was Tls. 15.50.

The first development was that the shares of the company, due to the publication in yesterday's CHINA PRESS of Mr. Davidson's statement that Wattie and Co. had no legal right to the 50,000 shares and could not force the shareholders to issue them, jumped from Tls. 13.75 to Tls. 15, or within 50 tael cents of the price before the management and directors issued their proposal.

### Directors Reach Agreement

A second and very important development of the day came late in the afternoon when some of the leading shareholders and the directors got together at a meeting and reached the following agreement, a copy of which was sent to THE CHINA PRESS last night by Messrs. Wattie and Co.

### ANGLO-JAVA ESTATES, LIMITED

The Directors announced that as a result of a meeting between Messrs. Edward I. Ezra, R. S. F. McBain, M. Speelman and Rev. E. Sallou, four of the largest shareholders, and themselves, it will be proposed at the Annual Meeting that there shall be offered to the shareholders one share for every twelve, equal to about 37,500 shares at Tls. 4.50 per share, and that the balance of the 50,000 unissued shares—about 12,500 shares—will be issued to J. A. Wattie and Co., Ltd., at Tls. 4.50 per share, and that the agreement of the 26th May, 1910, referred to in the Directors' Report, will be cancelled.

In the event of the above resolution being passed by the shareholders, the Directors will adhere to their original intention.

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### U. S. Demands Release Of Germans Taken From American Ship China

Washington, Feb. 26 (Special to the Manila Cablenews).—Secretary of State Lansing has directed Mr. Walter Hines Page, the U. S. ambassador at the court of St. James, to demand from the British government the immediate release of the German and Turkish subjects who were removed from the China Mail Steamship Company's liner China on the high seas. The China flies the American flag.

### Woman Is Arrested Following Find Of Shells in Frenchtown

Has French Papers But Said To  
Be German; No Connection  
With Chaoho Affair

In connection with the finding of

200 artillery shells in the garden of Mr. A. Nielsen at No. 44, Siccawei Road, the French police have arrested a woman. It is said that though she has French papers she is of German birth. Her alleged connection with the case will be divulged when the investigation of the matter has been finished.

Examination of the shells found proves the fallacy of one theory advanced regarding them. A representative of the Arsenal authorities has ascertained that there is little possibility of any connection between the shells and the outbreak on the Chinese cruiser Chaoho in December.

The shells discovered in the garden are much smaller than the caliber of the guns fired from the Chaoho by the rebels. Besides it is pointed out that it would have been foolish for the rebels to have carried big gun ammunition on to the cruiser as there was already plenty in her magazines.

### Further Heavy Falls In German Exchange

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, March 7.—Neutral opinion of German prospects is reflected in heavy falls in the German rates of exchange in Switzerland, Denmark and Holland.

### LORD D. FITZGERALD KILLED

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, March 7.—Today's casualty lists include: Died in France: Lord Desmond Fitzgerald, brother of the Duke of Leinster. Unofficially reported killed: Lieut.-Colonel C. E. D. Davidson-Houston, previously reported missing.

### "Little Private Detectives"



### The Bicycle You Want, Young Man

Use the little private detectives, THE CHINA PRESS WANT ADS, to get the things you want but can't afford at regular prices.

You young fellows who want bicycles, guns, pigeons, a dog, etc., you can have all these things if you use a little ingenuity.

The little private detectives, THE CHINA PRESS WANT ADS, search them out for you and tell you where you can get them, at reduced prices and at prices within your reach.

Yesterday's issue of THE CHINA PRESS advertised a stamp collection, a Ford Car, a 6-roomed house, a slide-rule, etc., etc.

Watch today's WANT pages. Watch tomorrow's, the day after, etc., etc.

## Yemen Rebels Dispersed; Northerners Marching To Mayang; Rout Nachi Force

Bombard Town From Captured Hill Forts; Whampoa  
Beats Off Attack by Revolutionaries

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, March 8.—It is officially announced that, on the Hunan front, on the 4th, the Government troops, encouraged by victory, advanced to attack the rebels at Kiangsze and Yemen. On the following morning, the troops dispersed the rebels at Yemen.

Simultaneously, the Government troops defeated the rebels along the Mayang River and are now marching towards Mayang. On the Szechuan front, on the evening of the 7th, the rebels at Nachi turned back and attacked the Government troops from different directions. The Government troops repulsed the rebels and advanced to attack their stronghold.

Several fortifications in their center and two of the highest hills, Loshishuan and Wutishan, on their left wing, commanding Nachi, were captured. The Government troops are now bombarding Nachi from these high positions, at the same time pursuing the defeated insurgents.

During February, \$1,000,000 was remitted to the troops—\$500,000 to Szechuan, \$400,000 to Hunan and \$100,000 to Kwangsi.

The Peking Gazette, discussing the military situation, says that it cannot be denied that the Yunkwei Government is working under great difficulties. It is hopelessly outnumbered and inferior in equipment, and it is a wonder that it has succeeded, up to the present, in holding its own and even making headway.

The successes of the Northern troops will have a moral effect, but this is offset by the situation in Hunan. The important change in the situation is that the Yunkwei troops are compelled to assume the offensive in southern Szechuan and to devote all their energies on the Hunan and Kwangsi fronts, where real fighting is now only a matter of days.

Aoki Meets Yuan

It is stated that General Aoki left this morning for Hankow. He was received in audience by Yuan Shih-k'ai on Monday. It is understood that their conversation was limited to non-political

### Col. House Is Back In America Again

Special Envoy Confers With Mr.  
Wilson on Results Of  
European Mission

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, March 7.—Colonel House has arrived and conferred with President Wilson regarding the results of his mission to Europe.

### BRITISH CONSCRIPTS

Passenger Ships' Stewards Are Not  
Exempt From Service

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, March 6.—The Board of Trade announces that stewards on passenger ships are not exempt from military service.

### DUTCH VESSEL FIRED ON WITHOUT WARNING

Bandoeng Is Attacked in Med-  
iterranean; Her Life-Boats  
Are Damaged

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, March 7.—The Dutch steamer Bandoeng (5,851 tons; Rotterdamsche Lloyd), homeward bound from India, was fired on in the Mediterranean, without warning and her life-boats damaged.

Tsar Confers Order  
On Erzeroum Victor

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Petrograd, March 7.—The Emperor of Russia has conferred the Order of St. George on General Yudenitch, the captor of Erzeroum.

topics. The present situation was not mentioned. A large number of prominent Chinese and foreigners said farewell to him at the station.

It is understood that, in view of his excellent services in connection with the naval precautionary measures in the Yangtze Valley, the Ministry of the Navy will shortly submit a memorial to Yuan Shih-k'ai, requesting the restoration of his rank, honors and decorations to Admiral Li Ting-hsin, who, in consequence of the Chaoho affair in Shanghai, was stripped of his official rank and honors, though he was permitted to remain in office, in order to "redeem his past demerits by new merits."

In connection with the forthcoming national loan of \$20,000,000, it is understood that the Ministry of Finance is drafting regulations for encouraging subscriptions from Chinese abroad. When these have been approved, delegates will be despatched abroad to carry out a subscription campaign.

The Peking Daily News states that the question of increasing the tax on luxuries, such as tea, wine, tobacco, etc., has received much attention recently from the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce, which now considers that ladies' luxuries, such as paints, powders and perfumes, enormous quantities of which are consumed yearly, should be taxed as a preliminary. The Ministry is engaged in compiling a list of ladies' luxuries.

Attack Whampoa Forts

Hongkong, March 7.—The Tsun-wan-yat-pao reports that, early this morning, rebels attacked the Whampoa fort and the crater Chiong. The attack was repulsed without difficulty.

There has been no trouble at Canton.

Influence of Sufu  
Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, March 8.—The Chinese press comments upon the favorable situation in Hunan and Kwangsi as a result of the victory at Sufu, Tang Shao-yl, Wu Ting-fang and

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### Russians Land Force To Attack Trebizond

Cause Turks to Evacuate Posi-  
tions at Atina; Occupy  
Village of Mapavri

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, March 6.—An official communiqué reports: Under a heavy fire from the fleet, troops were landed on Saturday night at Atina, 65 miles eastward of Trebizond and, extending rapidly south, forced the Turks to evacuate their positions in this district, capturing 282 prisoners, two guns and munitions.

On Sunday morning, they occupied the village of Mapavri, midway between Atina and Rizeh, the latter port being forty miles east of Trebizond.

### CONSTANTINOPLE FULL OF GERMAN SOLDIERS

Reinforcements and Supplies  
Constantly Arriving; Big  
Guns for Cruisers

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 7.—A telegram from Salonica states that Constantinople is full of German soldiers and that fresh contingents are continually arriving, besides large quantities of heavy guns, munitions, motor vehicles, coal and flour from Bulgaria. New heavy guns have been placed on the cruisers Goeben and Hamidieh.

### The Weather

Fine weather. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 55.4 and the minimum 38.6, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 48.2 and 38.7.

## French Trench Has Telegraph Wires



The picture shows members of the French engineering corps stringing telegraph wires through the trenches in the Argonne. When a position is changed and new trenches occupied, new lines of wire are immediately put in so that no time may be lost in the communication system.

## CAPTURING FORGES VILLAGE, GERMANS ADVANCE 100 YDS.

Have no Advantage, French  
Holding Dominating Posi-  
tion of Cote d'Ole

### HILL 265 IS TAKEN

Kaiser Also Makes Progress  
West of Meuse; Loss  
Is Very Heavy

### GAIN ALMOST NIL

No Nearer Verdun Than At  
Beginning of 1915; Only  
Recovers Old Ground

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, March 7.—The official communiqué issued yesterday evening reported: In the Champagne, the Germans delivered an attack, which was preceded by jets of liquid fire, against our positions near Maisons de Champagne. While the enemy on our right were held up by our curtain-fire and were unable to leave their trenches, they succeeded in penetrating on our left into a small portion of our advanced trenches.

In the Argonne, the French exploded a mine at Courteau Chausse, destroying a German fort and causing an enormous crater, of which the French are organising the southern lip. The enemy, under cover of the explosion of a mine, near Haute Chevancee, gained a footing at some points in our advanced line, from which they were immediately ejected.

West of the Meuse, after a violent bombardment, which lasted the whole morning, between Benthencourt and the Meuse, the Germans launched a strong attack against Forges, situated in our advanced line. After a violent encounter, they succeeded in capturing the village.

Intermittent artillery activity is reported east of the Meuse, with an intense bombardment in the region of Fresnes. The French artillery seriously damaged the enemy's organisations west of Pont-a-Mousson.

The communiqué this afternoon stated:—An intense bombardment enabled the Germans to make some progress west of the Meuse, along the railway line, in the neighborhood of Regnerville. Simultaneously, a German division attacked and captured Hill 265, despite the heavy losses inflicted by the French artillery and machine-guns.

### French Hold Benthencourt

The French hold the village of Benthencourt and some clumps eastward of the Corbeaux and Cumieres Woods and the upper part of the ridge. Eastward of the Meuse, in the region of Bras and Hautement and also in Woerre, the artillery struggle continued with intensity.

During the night, the French again bombarded the German positions in the Argonne and repulsed some Germans who attempted to occupy a mine crater.

It is semi-officially stated that the enemy's gain at Forges represents an advance of only 100 yards and gives them no advantage, as the French firmly hold the dominating position of Cote d'Ole. The German operations in the Champagne are local and unsuccessful and are prompted by the enemy's fear that the French are massing troops at Verdun.

The newspapers point out that the second battle of Verdun is characterised by spasmodic attacks, vastly different to the tremendous uninterrupted storm of the first battle. The German troops are no longer the same, but now consist of youths, who are inclined to waver.

London, March 7.—General Sir Douglas Haig reported on Monday: Last night, we sprang a mine northeast of Vermelles. Today, the enemy sprang a mine near the Hohenzollern Redoubt.

No attack followed. We had no casualties.

Artillery was mutually active about Albert, Hulluch and Ypres.

Quieter At Verdun

The official communiqué issued in Berlin, yesterday, stated that the

situation is quieter at Verdun. Nevertheless, it makes the dubious claim of 900 prisoners taken in minor engagements.

Mr. Warner Allen, describing the operations at Verdun, states that, despite the constant bombardment, the damage done to the town is comparatively small. The enemy aim especially at the gates, hoping to catch motor lorries as they pass through.

He watched 20 to 30 six and eight-inch shells explode in an uncomfortably small radius. The *insouciance* of the French troops along the road shelled was a marvelous testimony to the strength of their nerves.

The German advance at such a tremendous cost represents almost zero from a strategic point of view. They are no nearer Verdun than they were in January, 1915; they have only regained the ground the French took between January and April last year.

Never have the French troops fought more magnificently than during the grim retirements. Two divisions held up two German Army Corps for several hours and the enemy paid for every yard they advanced a hundredfold.

In the utter fatigue of the third day, when, under the storm of German shells, few convoys were reaching the advanced positions, the men fought on doggedly without food and without drink.

#### Australians Aid Defence

Melbourne, March 7.—Speaking at a crowded and enthusiastic meeting in the Town Hall, to demonstrate the sympathy and admiration of the Australian people for the French defence of Verdun, the Hon. G. F. Pearce, Minister of Defence, announced that the Australian Siege Brigade was fighting there. A large sum was subscribed for the French Red Cross Fund.

#### Germans Capture 1,000

##### Prisoners Near Meuse

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Head-quarters, March 6.—Western theater.—Lively mine engagements have occurred north-east of Vermelles. The British infantry several times attempted to attack here, but were repulsed.

On the eastern bank of the Meuse, fighting was generally calmer than on the previous days. Still, in smaller engagements, the Germans captured 14 officers and 934 men.

The Admiralty reports: German naval airships, during the night of March 5 to 6, heavily bombed the naval *point d'appui* Hull, on the Humber. A good success was observed. The airships were violently shelled, without success. All the airships returned.

Official Austro-Hungarian telegram.—Vienna, March 6.—Italian theater.—Any activity has practically been made impossible, owing to heavy rainfalls and snowslides in the mountains.

Berlin, March 6.—Reuter's publish a report in which it is stated that the German Government, in the Arabic case, told the United States Government a deliberate lie when transmitting the so-called report of Commander Schneider about the sinking of the Arabic. Reuter's declare that the submarine which sank the Arabic was herself sunk by a British patrol-boat and that the submarine's crew were either killed or made prisoners, so that it was materially impossible for the Germans to produce an authentic report of the commander.

The reasons why Reuter's disseminated this news at the present moment and months after the Arabic case, are transparent, but Reuter's, in their clumsy report, entirely forget that everybody must ask himself as to why the German Government should have used this trick, since it would have been much easier for the Germans to admit the loss of the submarine and to state that it was impossible for them to relate what happened. This would have saved the whole trouble of long negotiations about the Arabic case, which could only be settled after repeated exchanges of views.

It is, of course, unnecessary to add that the German Government made no incorrect statements whatever to the United States.

#### ROYAL TEA TO WOUNDED

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 7.—The King and Queen have invited 2,000 wounded soldiers to tea.

## Tls. 2,901,850 Is Estimated For Shanghai Expenses, 1916

Has Surplus of Tls. 269,265 from Last Year; Public Works Was Overspent on Road Maintenance

At the forthcoming annual meeting of ratepayers, the Council will submit for approval the following budget:—Ordinary income for the year, estimated at Tls. 3,227,850; expenditure, Tls. 2,901,850. It is proposed to raise by debentures during the year Tls. 650,000. The extraordinary income will amount to Tls. 1,006,000, the deficit carried forward from last year is Tls. 97,482 and extraordinary expenditure is recommended aggregating Tls. 940,710.

In the course of a report on the financial transactions of the Municipal year 1915, Mr. E. F. Goodale, the treasurer, states that the surplus on the ordinary budget of Tls. 269,265 is Tls. 61,845 less than the figure estimated, this difference being accounted for as under:—

	Expended	Over	Under	Tls.	Tls.
Volunteer Corps				4,373	
Fire Brigade	1,171				
Police Force	881				
Health Department			11,412		
Public Works Department	38,975				
Public Band	1,658				
Public Library	160				
Educational Department	1,989				
Finance Department	3,795				
Secretariat	6,026				
General charges	19,653				
Interest	5,192				
Stock and stores	42,687				
	122,187	15,785			
Add:—					
Income—increase		44,557			
Balance—being the difference between the actual and estimated surplus on the ordinary budget		61,845			
	122,187	122,187			

He discusses the differences under each head, the following being extracted:

Public Works Department—overspent Tls. 38,975.—The most noticeable feature of these accounts is the heavy expenditure shown under "maintenance of roads and footways." The

Engineer and Surveyor, in commenting upon the matter, states:—"It would appear at first sight that considerably more work had been carried out than was anticipated. While this is true to some extent, such additional work does not mainly account for the additional expenditure. Two important works for which special allowance was not made were the reconstruction of the foundation of Broadway East, between Hawke and Balkal Roads, and the foundation of Bubbling Well Road, between Carter and Medhurst Roads. These works account for Tls. 13,941.

"Towards the end of 1914, owing to difficulties with the transport of materials from the quarry, a new contract was entered into at an enhanced rate and the price of material was consequently substantially increased. In March of 1915, contracts for various materials were also entered into at rates higher than the previous ones. The additional cost of the material from the two foregoing sources of supply amounted to Tls. 12,730.

"Owing to an opportunity occurring of making an extensive trial of asphalt macadam, further expenditure of Tls. 6,000 on material and Tls. 2,200 on labor was incurred. I am perfectly confident, however, that this money has been well spent.

"There is one other matter in which the increased price of materials has affected the Council's expenditure and that is in regard to the road repair work carried out on behalf of public companies at fixed rates. The aggregate annual value of this work may be stated in round figures at Tls. 10,000 and, while I think no actual loss has been incurred during 1915, it is certain that the profit, which in former years was no more than could reasonably be charged for supervision and clerical work involved, has been materially reduced."

Industrial undertakings.—The profits on the year's working are: Pingchiao Quarry Tls. 27,876; convict labor 11,884; concretemanufacture 25,293; Tungchow Road workshop 3,721.

Silver Loans.—The authorised loan for 1915 was Tls. 665,000. Tenders were invited for debentures to the extent of Tls. 400,000 carrying interest at the rate of 5½ per cent per

annum, and the whole issue was placed at a premium of 5 per cent. The applications received totalled Tls. 822,000.

The Budget appropriation for the redemption of debentures (Tls. 155,700) was applied in redeeming the 5 per cent loan of 1895 (Tls. 106,600) and the balance (Tls. 49,100), together with the unexpired balance of the 1914 appropriation (Tls. 150,210) has been transferred to extraordinary income, in place of issuing a similar amount of the current year's loan.

As the result of the year's transactions, the Council's liability on silver loans (excluding the Electricity Department) have been increased by Tls. 293,400. The loans outstanding for general purposes at December 31 (Tls. 3,049,100), represent 99.94 per cent of the year's ordinary income.

Sterling loan.—No additional debentures have been issued during the year.

Trust funds and investments.—The following securities were purchased during the year on account of the trust funds: £30,000 British Government 4½% war loan 1925-1945 @ 99½%; Frs. 320,000 French Government 5% war loan @ 87½%; Rb. 150,000 Russian Government 5½% internal short term war loan at 95%; Tls. 50,000 French Municipal Council 5½% 1914 debentures @ 102%; Tls. 6,000 Shanghai Gas Co. Ltd. 6% 1909 debentures @ par.

With the view of obviating any loss on exchange, instructions have been given for the interest on the gold securities to be remitted direct to the Council's sterling account in London, where the remittances will be applied towards liquidating sterling liabilities. During the period under review the Waterworks Co. decided upon an increase of share capital and existing shareholders were offered the new shares at £40 each (i.e. a premium of 100%), in the proportion of one new share for every ten old shares. This offer was accepted by the Council, with the result that the public holding of waterworks shares has been increased from 1,950 to 2,145.

Mr. Goodale says: "It may not be generally known that the time

occupied by English municipalities in the preparation of their annual accounts varies between four and seven months, whereas the financial statement of Shanghai is required to be in the hands of the ratepayers at least ten days before the meeting at which it is submitted. The limit imposed means that the whole of the accountancy work leading up to a balance sheet totalling over Tls. 16,000,000 has to be completed and in the printer's hands within a trifle over two months after the close of each year.

The pressure under which the Finance Department has to carry out this important work has become altogether too great and is certainly not conducive to the best results. It is, in my opinion, imperative that an additional fourteen days be added to the present time limit."

The Overseer of Taxes reports: The ordinary revenue grows steadily year by year. In 1910 it reached one million Taels, in 1908 it was over two millions, while 1915 has witnessed the passing of three millions. There are certain exceptional circumstances which have influenced the revenue for the year under review. The abnormal amount of building operations has sent up the Chinese rate beyond expectation, while the revenue derived from opium shops is due to the increase of fees charged on these establishments, which will shortly be closed. This source of revenue will then disappear entirely and it may then be necessary to introduce further taxation to maintain the revenue.

The total ordinary income collected from all sources amounts to Tls. 3,051,017, against Tls. 2,934,382 for the preceding year, showing an increase of Tls. 116,635. Compared with the Budget estimate, the revenue shows an increase of Tls. 44,557.

164 new foreign-houses have been assessed, showing an aggregate assessment of Tls. 275,061, while 73 houses have been demolished, representing an assessment of Tls. 71,379. Building operations have continued throughout the year with unabated activity, as a result of which the Chinese rates show a substantial increase over the estimates and over last year's collections. The income from this source is approximately as follows: 1911, Tls. 39,000; 1912, Tls. 59,000; 1913, Tls. 55,000; 1914, Tls. 83,000; 1915, Tls. 50,000 but the stringency of freight is a factor to which some consideration must be given.

Special advertisement rate.—This form of taxation was inaugurated in 1914, with a view to eliminating objectionable advertisements from the Settlement. The fees derived therefrom during 1915 amount to Tls. 610, against Tls. 95 for the previous year.

Licence Fees.—The total income from licence fees produced Tls. 598,292, against Tls. 582,058 in 1914, or an increase of Tls. 16,234. The estimates have been exceeded by Tls. 16,092. Opium shops are mainly responsible for this excess and public

licences also show a substantial increase.

Motor cars.—Motor traffic continues to increase very rapidly and the number of horse-drawn vehicles diminishes, as the following returns will show. The sedan chair is nearly dead. The older resident who remembers the time when the sedan chair was the chief form of locomotion, both for foreigners and Chinese, must have watched the gradual transformation of traffic conditions with no little interest.

The growing number of licensed motorcars, the receipts from which are Tls. 5,000 larger, is counterbalanced by a corresponding decrease for carriages and livery stables. The requirement that separate licences for public motor cars be held for the French and Foreign Settlements, as published last July, resulted in a change in the fee to Tls. 8 per quarter. Public rickshaws are estimated at Tls. 19,000 lower, owing to the limitation policy, of which a full explanation for the information of the ratepayers is contained in the annual report of the Captain-Superintendent of Police.

Rent of municipal properties, Tls. 97,290.—The increase of Tls. 6,523 foreshadowed for receipts from this source is again chiefly traceable to improving receipts from market fees.

Revenue from public and municipal undertakings, Tls. 170,000.—In explanation of the item for dividends from waterworks shares, it is to be noted that, during the past year, the Council decided hence-forward to credit these dividends locally in Taels and not to treat them, less interest on the 4 per cent, sterling loan, as in the nature of a sinking fund for the redemption of that loan, as originally held in view, but to increase the annual appropriation for the sum necessary to provide for the ultimate re-payment of the sterling loan. Thus, the reason for the appearance of these dividends under the heading "sterling extraordinary receipts" no longer holds good.

As portions of the Council's holdings of shares in the waterworks and telephone companies have been purchased and portions contributed in recognition of the franchises of these public utility undertakings, a clear indication is now given of the quantity of the shares which were issued under the franchise agreements, as distinct from those subsequently acquired by purchase.

The intention of the special electricity committee's remarks that disposal of the Council's "sterling extraordinary receipts" should lie with the Council has been regarded as evidently leaving decision entirely to the Council hereafter and necessitates no choice as yet, between the variant recommendations of Mr. Preece in his recently published report on the one hand, that 1 per cent should be charged on capital loaned to the undertaking, or of the Treasurer, that the balance, after loan redemption and reserve appropriations, shall be at the Council's disposal. The estimate assumes continuance for the time being of the present system of re-investment of profits.

The profits from the Council's industrial undertakings, such as the concretemanufacture, the Pingchiao Quarry, etc., are now shown as revenue under this heading, instead of being transferred as cash

contributions in reduction of the Public Works Department expenditure. This is, in part, rendered desirable by the fact that a large portion of the output is for the purpose of providing material for extraordinary expenditure.

The Council recommends that the following be levied:—

Land tax at the rate of 6-10ths of one per cent, on the assessed values, from renters of land within the limits of the Settlement, from January 1, 1916, payable half-yearly in advance.

General municipal rate at 12 per cent, on the assessed rentals of houses within the Settlement, from the occupants, from April 1, 1916, until the next annual meeting of ratepayers, payable quarterly in advance.

Special advertisement rate.—From Tls. 0.05 to Tls. 5 per square foot of advertisement per annum from the occupier of land upon which any building carrying advertisements, advertising hoarding or station is erected.

Wharfage dues and licence fees according to scales arranged.

Regarding ordinary expenditure, it is stated:

Police Force, Tls. 828,510.—The expectation of some further diminution in expenditure is again based upon the number of men on war service and the number of men of leave throughout the foreign branch. Reports have been under the Council's consideration relating to the findings of a species of board composed of members of the force and advocating an increased scale of pay and other favorable conditions of service.

This matter, which is of more far-reaching effect than at first appeared, is still in course of examination, but it has appeared evident that such changes in the terms of service as may have been justified could not be identical with—but notably less extensive than—the changes for which the men applied. Pending submission of the comments of those heads of those departments which have been drawn with the pay of the police force, and until the Council has had sufficient time to give the subject the deliberate consideration which is requisite, no provision can be made in the budget.

Public Works Department, Tls. 775,520.—The estimated increase of Tls. 39,022 above last year's expenditure is traceable to heavy additional works on the maintenance of roads and footways, which is based upon close inspection of estimates of unavoidable repairs throughout the Settlement. The cost of transport of material from depots to works in progress appears for the first time as Haulage and the anomaly will be thereby eliminated of charging such expenditure to materials, when the work is performed by wheelbarrows, and to stud, when by cart.

The various heads of extraordinary expenditure are estimated at: Bridges, Tls. 17,660; bundings, Tls. 41,160; drainage, Tls. 65,120; land, Tls. 172,800; buildings, Tls. 415,670; roads, Tls. 225,000.



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# News and Views in the World of Books

## The Latest American Novels

Record No. 33. Ida Clyde Clarke	\$3.75
Thankful's Inheritance. Joseph C. Lincoln	4.00
The Rock of Chickamauga. Joseph A. Altshibter	3.75
Who Goes There? Robert W. Chambers	4.00
Nicky Nan, Reservist. Sir A. T. Quiller Couch	4.00
The Princess Cecilia. Elmer Davis	3.75
Rich Man, Poor Man. Maximilian Foster	3.75
The Winning of Lucia. Amelia E. Barr	4.00
Open Markets. Josephine D. Bacon	4.00

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## A British Pioneer To Japan

William Adams of Japan. The Transactions of the Japan Society of London. Vol. XIII. (The Society To Nonmembers, 15s.)

One wonders how many of the diplomats who, a few years ago, brought about the Anglo-Japanese Alliance knew of the William Adams who, three centuries previously, laid the foundation for that great undertaking. And yet this man has a fair claim to rank as one of the pioneers of Great Britain's commerce beyond the seas. His rank and his achievements were modest; the pioneer rarely comes into the full enjoyment of his enterprises, and others reap where he has sown. It cannot be said that Adams is a neglected figure in English history, for his career is dealt with at length in the "Dictionary of National Biography" by Sir E. Maunde Thompson, and elsewhere; and if his native Gillingham in Kent has refused to honor its most eminent son, his adopted country not only perpetuates his memory by a street named after him, but still holds an annual celebration in his honor.

Whilst nothing is likely to be added to what is already known of the general outline of Adams's career, the discovery at the Bodleian Library by Mr. Strickland Gibson of the MS. of his Log-Book, 1614-19, helps us to realize the extreme difficulties of the early traders across the seas and the indomitable personality of the early Kentish navigator. The Log-Book was unknown to Sir E. Maunde Thompson when he wrote his clear and excellent biography; and the Japan Society of London has done itself honor and conferred a great boon upon students of Anglo-Japanese relationships by printing it in full as the second part of the 13th volume of its *Transactions*. It has been edited with scholarly care and knowledge by Mr. C. J. Purnell, of the London Library, who contributes an interesting Introduction of 30 pages and has provided the reprint with facsimiles of two pages of the original, from which it will be seen that the task of transcription was not an easy one.

From the parish records at Gillingham we learn that William Adams, "sonne of John Adams," was baptized on September 24, 1564; so that when he started out in the "Indish traffick" in 1598 as pilot-major of a fleet of five small ships he was a comparatively young man of thirty-four. But his experience was considerable, for he began life as a sailor at the age of twelve. After a series of the most appalling disasters, only one of the five ships, the *Charity*, 160 tons, reached Japan; and on April 16, 1600, she anchored off the coast of Bungo, in the island of Kyushu, with only half a dozen men out of the original complement of 110 able to stand on their feet.

Adams's career for the next fourteen years in Japan is fairly well known. The Log-Book starts with a voyage

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## 'Fragments of Life'

Drawn Shutters. By Beatrice Redpath. (Lane. 4s. 6d. net.)  
A Little Book of Quiet. By Dorothy Frances Gurney. ("Country Life." 2s. 6d. net.)  
The Volunteer and Other Poems. By Herbert Asquith. (Sidgwick and Jackson. 1s. net.)  
The Mount of Transfiguration. By Darrell Figgis. (Maunsel. 8s. 6d. net.)

Miss Redpath's title poem is an invitation to the rest of her book. It gives the picture of a quiet upper room behind close-drawn shutters, the cool, grey walls lit only with one bright travelling shaft of sunlight, the shadowy air faint with the perfume of white peonies. Against its windows with their rows of red geraniums beat faintly the noonday heat and noise of the world without—a jingling barrel-organ, the cry of a man selling fruit, the clatter of hoofs and passing feet, while within sits the poet busily writing—

I strive to trace on the white fluttring leaves

Some part of that which I have known and seen:

Fragments of life...

But "all remote" is the phrase with which Miss Redpath describes this reclusion, and it is true in a sense which she does not quite intend. Her verse is decorated rather than beautiful—that is, it tries to make a thing look beautiful rather than to show that it is so. To fancy daisies into little children's tears is to get as far away from reality as to write of a mother sentimentalizing over the baby she has murdered, "Hard was it to believe what she had done, or to pity God because He has had no experience of human joys. There is almost always the little too much in these poems; and how far away it makes them. A pervading tinge of the not-quite-true, of the merely decorative, is fatal to poetic beauty, unless, as in Herrick, it is part and parcel of a naive and delicious artificiality. It is always feebly plotting against the mind that indulges in it. But it does not deprive Miss Redpath's verse of a delicate, languorous Pre-Raphaelite grace.

The "quiet" in Miss Gurney's poems is the quiet of the soul in the peace and rapture of faith in Christ.

Even such a poet as Vaughan could not, when impulse failed, compel words to that service. Unless they make vividly real and present the symbols they represent they may faintly stir thought, they cannot awaken feeling. Such poems as "The Holy Hill," or "Lammas Day," or "A Thought," or "The Height," which are little book is not free from them. There is nothing of all this (apart from a thinning last stanza) in "The Haunter."

What are You there, lurking in the darkness,

Just behind the sunshine and the song of birds,

Calling soundless to me out of the darkness,

Whispering of secret things that have no words?

I am afraid of You, lurking in the darkness,

I that never feared the things of flesh and blood...

From clear to vague, from the visionary to the actual, turns and returns the verse in Mr. Herbert Asquith's "Volunteer." And fancy, just groping its way in "Jewels," the only poem in the collection written before 1914, rawakens refreshed in the happy little oration "To a Baby found paddling near the Lines." Mr. Asquith is not yet certain of himself.

In his longer poems a stanza or two too many blurs a first clear impression. "And men have seen the Emperor, The Eagle of the South" might be early Byron: "The soldier has his girl to love, And he has his rum to drink," might be forgotten Dibdin; and "Venice" is too ornate, the musical clash of its lines too mechanical, to be more than a fine piece of poetical rhetoric. But the "baby" which Mr. Asquith talks to so gaily and freshly and lovesomely is his own; a high spirit and beauty have touched his sonnet "War's Cataract," and the first three stanzas of "Ares, God of War," are a serene and solemn picture of the imagination.

In the cemetery of words there is no more forlorn and deserted little grave than that wherein "Celtic" lies.

To call up its ghost now is only in order to describe the peculiar quality of Mr. Darrell Figgis's new poems.

They are Celtic not of set intent, but of nature and impulse. Here is the old familiar Irish landscape—rain,

curlew, heather, emerald-green bog,

mountain, and sea and broken sunlight. Its solitary loveliness haunts the book. Its reality brings dream to the eyes. Mr. Figgis is sometimes incoherent. He may lose himself not only in an insane too intense for mortal lungs, but also in a maelstrom of words. And now and then such a phrase as "the heavenly view" or "Being raised up its mighty head an hour," as suddenly dissipates dream as a breakfast bell. But he has trodden this visionary solitude and shared its secrets. Freed from "memory's rags," he tells of the world "irradiant in divinity" which is mirrored in this, of the "shining presences" that haunt a beauty which brings terror as well as peace.

Strange hostings are surging everywhere

In the passing flutter of day,

Tossing handfuls of featherly air

In gusts, like the kiss of a truant hair,

And in laughter fading away.

Faint voices whisper secretly

A tune that I know too well;

And the light that glints the wave,

the free

Space of the earth, in an ecstasy

Image the things they tell.

## Christ and the Modern Mind

The Renaissance of Jesus. By James Robertson Cameron. (Hodder and Stoughton. 6s.)

(Reviewed by The London Times)

A generalization such as "the thought of the time" or "the spirit of the age" has an easy attractiveness.

It means so much. But when we come to build an argument upon it we

commonly discover that it means too much.

There is nearly always involved in it the notion, to which the

human mind is greatly addicted, that

the present in which we happen to be

living is a unique and critical time of

transition. This notion is invariably

true: its truth is, and always has

been, an invaluable stimulus to vital

thought and action; but it needs to be

qualified, though not in any degree

deadened, by the further realization

that every time in human history has

been critical and unique. Otherwise

an air of unreality is given to the

present; the curve of human develop-

ment in time is sharpened at one

point into an unnatural angle which

we feel the demonstrator to have

reached only by overshooting his

mark.

In basing his analysis of modern

Christology upon the notion of a

specifically modern "creative move-

ment of the mind," Mr. Cameron does

some injustice to the valuable idea

that he wishes to develop. He is

continually obliged to leave his argu-

ment while he looks round to see

what has become of his elusive first

premiss, runs after and captures it,

and (always, it must be said, with

admirable patience) brings it back

again. He corners it now as a specific

"historic sense," peculiar to the

present age, and "perhaps nearer to

being a new beginning that anything

else since the Christian era;" now as

"the vast creative movement of the

spirit" that "gives our age its special

character," again as the impulse

towards communion with living

Nature as it appears in Wordsworth

or Beethoven. But always, when he

brings this "spirit of the age" back

into the field of argument, it proves

to be of little use, for it is

not an undue preoccupation with the

"spirit-of-the-age" formula could have ex-

cluded that composer's inexhaustible

freshness.

At all events, the lover of Words-

worth will find in Mr. Cameron a

kindred spirit: certain passages seem

to us to enter into the heart of

Wordsworth's meaning and message.

It is only the last section of the

book that deals at all directly with

Christology, and then by use of

atmosphere rather than of reason, and almost exclusively by reference to

the Fourth Gospel. But Mr.

Cameron's essential method is, as we

have hinted, sympathetic rather than

logical; and his use of examples is

selective rather than inclusive.

It can at least be said that his final

portrayal of the personality of

Jesus, as he wishes us to

have avoided, is the adjective

"winsome"; and that his picture

derives its beauty and its modicum of

coquetry in no small degree from the

sincerity with which he has handled

the elusive half-truth that was his

— Sporting —  
— News —

## Basket Ball

By far the hardest game played during the whole league took place last night when the Socony team got a handsome trimming from the American Co. Now and then play would settle down to some good and team work, but many of the players had the hump, with the consequence that fouls occurred. Mr. Mitchell who refereed, kept a sharp lookout, and he was busy whistling out the fouls. The reading of the scores is as follows:—

Socony (19) American Co. (24)

Hy. Anderson

Rasmussen Rodger

Pennwitt Barrett

Hall Woodberry

Black Roberts

Scorers for American Co.:—Roberts 2, Starrett 5, Rodger 8, Anderson 9.

Socony:—Hykes 8, Rasmussen 9, Pennwitt 2.

It might be mentioned that during the first half the game was very even, Socony leading by 1 point. In the second half, it was mainly due to Anderson that the American Co. won. He scored the winning points.

"B" Co. Left Half met "B" Co. Right Half, and after a very even game the teams drew, the score being 23 all.

## S. V. C. Orders

Corps Orders by Major T. E. Trueman, Commandant, S.V.C. Headquarters, 15, Canton Road, Shanghai. March 7, 1916.

23.—Corps Parade.—The Corps will parade as under for Field Operations on Saturday, March 11, 1916.

Blue Force.—Artillery 2 guns, Maxim 2 guns, "A" Co. British, Customs, American, Chinese and Italian Companies.

Place of rendezvous has been confidentially notified to Unit Commanders.

Dress.—Drill order with helmets. Red Force.—Artillery 2 guns, Maxim 2 guns, Engineers, "B" Co. British, Portuguese, Japanese and Shanghai Scottish.

Place of rendezvous has been confidentially notified to Unit Commanders.

Dress.—Drill order with caps. Blank ammunition, 5 rounds per gun and rifle.

## Golf

Following are the results in the competition of the Golf Club for the Campbell Challenge Shield, which was played on the 4th and 5th:—

G. Burton Sayer	94	9	85
C. J. G. Hill	98	12	86
W. A. H. Moule	95	8	87
W. W. Cox	93	4	89
A. J. Stokes	107	18	89
G. S. F. Kemp	111	18	93

Fourteen cards were taken out. The Hong Foursomes

The results in the third round, and the matches to date in the fourth round of the Hong Foursomes Challenge Cup Competition are:—

J. C. Macdougall and J. C. Taylor (Ewo) 18, beat A. Gray and J. S. McEachan (Chartered Bank) 8, 4 and 3.

Drs. Hanwell and Neill (J. H. J. and N.) 16, beat H. A. J. Macray and R. G. Macdonald (Doddwell and Co., Ltd.) 29.

Drs. Macleod and Billinghurst (M. M. B. and M.) 26, beat W. E. Leckle and D. MacDonald (Taikoo) 31, 4 and 3.

C. Kinght and W. S. Clay (S. M. C. Elec. Dept.) 24, beat Drs. Marshall and Murray (M. M. M. B. and M.) 9, at the 19th hole.

C. G. S. Mackie and P. Peebles (Shai Land Invest. Co.) 17, beat R. Macgregor and E. O. Cumming (Exchange Brokers) 23, 4 and 2.

W. C. D. Turner and H. S. Lindsay (Wayfoong) 33, beat G. H. Phillips and Jas. Scottson (J. D. H. and Co., and S. and Co.) 18, 2 and 1.

W. N. C. Allen and V. Grundy (B. D. A. and Steines) 26, beat E. F.

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## In the Courts

Evidence for the plaintiffs was given yesterday before the United States Court for China in the suit of the Shanghai Tannery Company against the American Trading Company. The claim is for \$2,460. Gold, and \$11,000 Mex. The allegation is that this loss was suffered because of the failure of the defendant company to deliver tanning materials according to a contract.

Yesterday Mr. Hugo Reiss and Mr. Komor gave evidence for the plaintiffs. The case was adjourned for further hearings.

Mr. S. Fessenden and Mr. F. Ellis appeared for plaintiffs and Mr. W. S. Fleming for defendants.

The petition of the plaintiff company alleges:

1.—That the plaintiff is a British corporation duly created, organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the Colony of Hongkong, and maintains and operates and is maintaining and operating a tannery at or near Shanghai, China.

2.—That defendant is an American corporation and as plaintiff's agents and representatives are informed and believe duly created, organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of New Jersey, United States of America, and having an office and place of business at Shanghai, China.

3.—That on or about February 19, 1915, plaintiff and defendant entered into a contract whereby plaintiff agreed to buy and defendant agreed to sell to plaintiff fifteen (15) tons of Quebracho at the price of one hundred and thirty five (135) dollars gold per ton including cost, freight, insurance and defendant's commission; shipment to be made from New York in the month of March, 1915.

4.—That at the time of entering into said contract the agents and representatives of defendant knew that Quebracho is a vegetable extract extensively used in tanning leather and was wanted by plaintiff for that purpose and that plaintiff relied upon obtaining the aforesaid fifteen tons of Quebracho from defendant in order to carry on plaintiff's usual and ordinary business of tanners.

5.—That defendant in breach of said contract and after a long delay failed and refused to ship and deliver to plaintiff all or any part of the aforesaid fifteen tons of Quebracho to the great damage of plaintiff although plaintiff was at all times ready, willing and able to perform said contract on its part and offered to perform same.

6.—That Quebracho is a substance possessing tanning properties of peculiar efficacy and quality which produce results which cannot be obtained in the same degree nor as economically by the use of any other vegetable tannins.

7.—That upon the failure and refusal of defendants to supply plaintiffs with Quebracho in accordance with the contract as aforesaid plaintiffs made every reasonable and possible effort to purchase Quebracho elsewhere but were unable to procure same in Shanghai or in any other available market in time to meet the requirements of plaintiffs' business.

8.—That plaintiff by reason of the breach of said contract on the part of the defendant as aforesaid and in order to continue its business as tanners was compelled to purchase and use a tannin substance or extract

inferior to Quebracho and known among tanners as Cutch.

9.—That fifteen tons of Quebracho will tan approximately 120,000 lbs. of leather whilst fifteen tons of inferior extract (Cutch combined with Chestnuts) will produce approximately only 112,800 lbs. of the same kind of leather and the process of tanning with Chestnuts and Cutch requires a longer time than when Quebracho is used.

10.—That the same kind of leather when tanned with Quebracho is worth approximately five cents per pound more than when tanned with Chestnuts and Cutch.

11.—That by reason of the matters as hereinbefore set forth the plaintiff has been damaged by the breach of said contract on the part of defendant as aforesaid in the sum of \$2,460 U. S. currency and Mexican \$11,400 as more particularly set forth in the statement of particulars hereto annexed and made a part of this petition.

Wherefore plaintiff prays for judgment against defendant in the sum of \$2,460 U. S. currency and Mexican \$11,400 and with costs and for such other and further relief as to the Court may seem meet.

The answer to the claim was a general denial.

## News Brevities

An entertainment by and for the sailors of the American warships was held last night at the Navy Y. M. C. A. Friends of the sailors furnished refreshments. Mr. C. M. Petersen was master of ceremonies and the stage manager was Mr. N. H. Wickham. The program included a piano solo by Mr. Ruby, recitation by Mr. Martin, lightning sketch artist act by Mr. Beske with Mr. Schreth as assistant lightning sketcher, violin solo by Miss Fitch, mandoline and piano by Mr. Cope and Mr. Sutterlee, performance by a Chinese troupe of jugglers and acrobats. The very enjoyable evening ended with the singing of "America" with Mr. Ruby at the piano as accompanist.

Moreover, his whole nerve-energy is increased, so that the nerves controlling the stomach, etc., become stronger and more efficient, with the result that a radical change for the better is soon established.

## A Word of Warning

Sufferers from nervous indigestion would do well to bear in mind the above warning as to the ill effects of ordinary tonics. The best plan is to take a course of Sanatogen and at the same time to consult a physician who will correct any fundamental error in the diet or mode of life.

The Eastern Times says that Judge Tung Hung-wei, the Chief of the 1st section of the Court of Administrative Litigation, died on March 6.

The Simwanpao reports:—A naval arsenal is to be established by the Peking Government at Chefoo at a cost of \$100,000 and work is to be commenced on March 20.

The annual general meeting of the Overseas Club will be held at the Palace Hotel at 5.30 this afternoon.

The Hongkong Jockey Club has donated \$35,000 to the War Charities.

Fund and \$1,000 to the Blue Cross Fund.

Mr. A. Landau, the auctioneer, has been placed on the white list by the British Consul-General. Mr. Landau is a Swiss.

It is reported that the Waichiaopu has informed the British Minister that for the time being the issue of passports to British subjects for the province of Kweichow will be discontinued owing to the general state of unrest existing at present in that region. The Waichiaopu also issued a warning to travellers not to proceed to any of the places within the area of military operations.

## NERVOUS INDIGESTION.

## "Ordinary Tonics Always Bad."

## A Physician's Views on Diet.

"Nervous indigestion" has become a very common complaint, said a physician recently, lecturing at the Institute of Hygiene, London.

Ordinary tonics, said the lecturer, are always bad for weak digestion, and quinine, iron, arsenic, and such things, although they may bring about a ravenous appetite for a few days, invariably have a reaction.

Special diet is, however, frequently necessary—particularly in hot climates—and for this purpose the "therapeutic food," Sanatogen, proves very useful. Its chief value lies in the fact that it directly tones and invigorates the nerves with which the stomach and other digestive organs are equipped, and on which their efficiency depends. At the same time Sanatogen is itself a food, giving the maximum of concentrated nutriment with the minimum of bulk, and being absorbed by the weakest stomach without any strain on the digestive powers. The result is that the sufferer from nervous indigestion can greatly reduce and simplify his ordinary diet whilst actually increasing his nutrition by means of Sanatogen.

Moreover, his whole nerve-energy is increased, so that the nerves controlling the stomach, etc., become stronger and more efficient, with the result that a radical change for the better is soon established.

## A Word of Warning

Sufferers from nervous indigestion would do well to bear in mind the above warning as to the ill effects of ordinary tonics. The best plan is to take a course of Sanatogen and at the same time to consult a physician who will correct any fundamental error in the diet or mode of life.

A word must be said as to the composition of this food. Sanatogen contains the purest and finest casein obtainable, derived from the rich milk-supply of Cornwall, England, where the preparation is manufactured.

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Those who wish to learn more about it should send post-card, mentioning this paper, to The Sanatogen Company of China, No. 1, The Bund (Sixth floor), Shanghai, who will send a Free Booklet.

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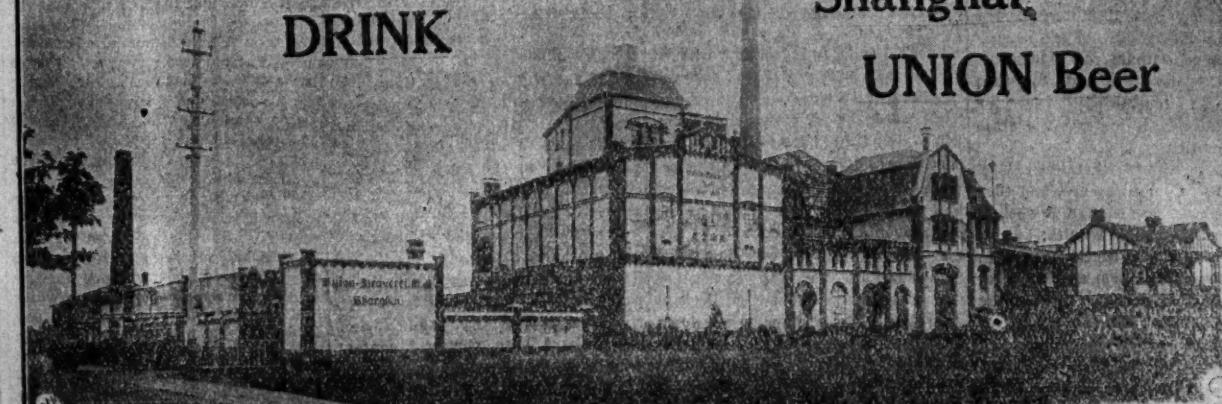
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THOMAS F. MILLARD  
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Fine weather. Regular monsoon  
south of Shantung. Variable  
breezes further north.

SHANGHAI, MARCH 9, 1916

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

The Shipping Problem

(The Times, London)

We are glad to see signs that the various suggestions put forward in these columns for solving the shipping problem are bearing fruit. The Government are moving towards a stronger system of control. The interest in high freights and profits, lack of tonnage, and congested ports, is no longer limited to the circles directly concerned. An instance of the present state of the shipping business, which we quoted about a fortnight ago, caught the attention of the public and, there is reason to think, of the authorities as well. The steamship *Elmwood*, valued at the present time at £35,000, had just been chartered on a contract which was estimated to bring in excess profits—i.e., profits over and above the average of normal times—to the extent of no less than £89,000 for twelve months' working. Half of this gigantic war profit would fall to the Treasury; but, even after this half had been deducted, the owner's share would still amount in a single year to considerably more than the total capital value of the ship.

In the light of this and other examples we have always held that the Government would be entirely justified if they decided to bring the shipping industry more nearly into line with the munition works, whose excess profits are already taxed to the extent of 80 per cent. Probably it is not to be done in the case of shipping by merely increasing the profits tax. That by itself might lead simply to a further rise in freights. What the public, and many of the shipowners themselves, desire is such a system of co-ordination and control as would automatically bring profits down.

Let us take this opportunity of saying that we deliberately chose our illustration from the firm of Messrs. Runciman for a very good reason. It was not, as the politicians characteristically suggested, with the object of "attacking" the President of the Board of Trade. On the contrary, we are quite ready to believe that Mr. Runciman is one of the best Departmental Chiefs in the Government. He is energetic, receptive, and courageous; while his earlier knowledge of shipping—he has been out of the firm for the last ten years—renders him specially qualified to deal with this particular problem. We quoted the Runciman profits, first, as a protest against the grotesque suggestion (which was instantly made) that a Minister's family business is on a plane apart from that of other men, and second, because it provided Mr. Runciman with a strong and easily-verified case for action. The firm of Runciman has been exceedingly prosperous during the war; but no-one dreams of suggesting that the President of the Board of Trade is responsible for that. There are plenty of other shipping firms quite strong enough to contribute a larger share to the public revenue than they do at present.

We are glad to think that Mr. Runciman has now taken the matter actively in hand. The appointment of Lord Curzon's Committee is, no doubt, the first step towards a defined policy for realizing the objects which he laid down more than fortnight ago in the House of Commons. They were, he said, to co-ordinate more closely the demand for tonnage for the most urgently necessary purposes, to secure further economy in the use of requisitioned tonnage, and to increase the amount of tonnage available. These are precisely the objects of the scheme previously put forward by our Shipping Correspondent. He suggested an expert board to co-ordinate the movements of the existing ships and, by thus making a better use of the carrying space available, to increase the working tonnage.

We do not know what the powers of the new Committee are, and they have not been long enough at work to produce any tangible results; but we take it that their functions are in effect those of the proposed board of control, applied, perhaps, through the Board of Trade. The idea of control has been somewhat misunderstood, though no valid criticism has been brought against the suggestion. We

Blinded By The War

The Hostel of Heroes

By Twells Brex

He was tall and straight. Thick, curly hair crimped above his handsome young face. Muscles of lusty youth rippled in his stalwart limbs. The flush of ardent young life was in his cheeks. All the choirs of his morn should be singing to him of adventure, enterprise, and achievement; before him were all the great visions and horizons of twenty—and he had been blinded in battle.

At the Blinded Soldiers' and Sailors' Hostel, St. Dunstan's, Regent's Park, he sat at his first halfing lesson at the typewriter. Click, click—a fumbling mis-stroke—click, click, click—slowly and uncertainly—click, click again.

Winter sunshine speared into the room and lit up his brave, young, sightless face and shone on his bright hair. I had to turn away. I was not injured to this sight of men blinded by war. I had not yet understood what I was to learn at the hostel of that other light that comes to those who walk in darkness.

But someone was rallying the novice typist on a comic mistake he had made. I looked again at his sightless face. He was laughing as gladly as ever people laugh who can look on the world. His face, as he laughed, was strangely radiant. It was the serene radiance of the light that comes from within. The flash of that blind young hero's smile was a photograph instantaneous and vivid, of the great work and achievement of St. Dunstan's. The unnecessary sentimentality that every visitor first takes into the hostel fell away from me.

Typewriters, a whole battery of the busy little machines that are such godsend to the man that is blind. At every machine sits a blind warrior with a voluntary helper who has come to teach him. We writers have often thought of the tribute we could write to our typewriters, of the toll they have lifted and the inspiration that floats above the keyboard. What sort of a tribute might these blind men write? Without the typewriter the power of writing would leave them. But here I have a whole bundle of letters that have been written by blinded soldiers and sailors who have left St. Dunstan's and restarted useful lives with crafts and husbandry they have learnt at the hostel. To quote from letters to Mr. Arthur Pearson:

"Last July I went to your happy hostel a miserable, heart-broken creature, and was no longer capable of earning a living for my wife and family; but, thanks to you, things are now quite different with me. I am now delighted to say, sir, that I was never better off in my life before. I have a nice home, well furnished, and am able to earn good money."

Another letter is happy over the man's venture in poultry-rearing. He describes the little farm and its arrangement of guiding wires and nettings—a mightily ingenious invention of St. Dunstan's. He discusses his breeds and varieties of birds just as a sighted man might—an art he has been taught at St. Dunstan's. He has caught and killed his first birds for the table, trussed them and dressed them—another work he has been taught at St. Dunstan's. "I am sending you now," he finishes, "a dozen of my eggs as a little thank-offering." The letter is typed as neatly as a typist in a City office would type it.

"You happy hostel." There, in three words, is the picture of this brave place. Approach the long workrooms that hum and stir with the basketmakers, the matmakers, the cobblers, and the carpenters, and you hear men who are finding happiness more happy because none of them expected to know it again. A naturalist once told me that birds will whistle whether they are happy or not. It is certain that no unhappy man ever whistles. Half a dozen of these blind workers were trilling. They had reason for the outburst—it was pride of workmanship, man's keenest joy. Here was a dining-table, smooth-angled as human hand could trim it. Here was a lordly

dog not contemplating taking the management of a ship out of the owner's hands and deciding what it should take on board at this port and discharge at that when on a voyage. This would be an impossibly complicated and invidious task. The idea is rather to divert ships from the less useful to the more necessary trades, and to adjust their services to the best advantage. For instance, a regular line of steamers carrying cargo including—let us say—motor-cars and gramophones from New York to Australia might perhaps be cut down to a less frequent service and the released ships be sent where they are more wanted. Those already engaged

MANAGING THE CITY

X.—The Town That Went Back

By Frederic J. Haskin

Salem, Mass., January 18.—This city has the distinction of being the only one, among the four hundred which have adopted commission government, to revert to the old method. The reform had a stormy life of three years, ending in failure.

For it cannot be denied that commission government has failed in Salem. If it failed in no other way, at least it failed to convince a majority of the people that it was an improvement over the old system. Inasmuch as commission government has seemed good to the people of several hundred other cities, it follows that there must be something peculiar in the Salem situation to account for its unfavored reception here.

Salem is now a thriving manufacturing town of fifty thousand. It is proud of its prosperity, but also of the fact that it was founded in 1626. Fully alive to the value of its industries, it is also conscious that its story is almost an epitome of the nation's history; that it still contains the house where one of the witch judges lived in 1792; and the first Congregational church to be established in America. In a word, Salem is rich in tradition; its ways are fixed by the habit and custom of centuries. In such a place, anything which has the sanction of long usage is sure to die hard, and any reform is sure to hit a rocky trail.

It was tremendously encouraging to commission government boosters when Salem woke up and adopted the new method of city management three years ago.

"We've broken into a good-sized town in New England," they said. "Those folks aren't slow as we thought they were."

Of course, they are not as slow as the West thinks them, but neither are they as quick to accept a new idea as the westerners. Salem adopted commission government, but it did not forget its hundred and one traditions. It accepted the change with a reservation. "Maybe it's a good thing; we'll try it and see, but we're not sure, and if it isn't all that's claimed for it, we'll go back to the old form that we know and understand." That was about the attitude of the average Salemite.

Salem was never very enthusiastic about commission government, and the opponents of the change never for a minute gave up the idea of getting back to the old plan. In most cities the people have been so well satisfied that the interests that fought for the old order had to give up for lack of any following. They were more persistent in Salem. They kept a following by criticism of the commission, and before the new scheme had been going long enough to either make or fail, along came a calamity that gave the opposition its chance. This was the great Salem fire of two years ago.

A conflagration that wipes out a huge chunk of the business and residence portion of a town is calculated to worry any set of city officials. Suppose you were mayor of a town of 50,000, and you should wake up some morning and find that half your town had burned up. What would you do? You don't know. Nobody knows until something like that happens to him. The new Salem commission did its best. It cared for the homeless, fed the starving, cleaned up the debris with which the city was littered, and in other ways tried to turn chaos into order.

The commission did a pretty good job, but everything it did cost money. The municipality, as well as the merchants, manufacturers and home owners, had to bear an enormous expense. Pavings had to be relaid. Sewers had to be reconstructed. Great numbers of additional laborers had to be employed. The force of every city department had to be instantly expanded—and the money ran out. When the smoke had cleared away—literally and figuratively—the city commission sat down and faced the future. Thousands of things had to be done. Many things that had been done had not yet been paid for. Looking ahead only a year the commission realized it would have to have about one-third more money than it had spent in the preceding year.

For a reform administration that had ridden into office on a pledge of economy, this was unfortunate. One of the principal arguments when the reformers pleaded with the people to vote for commission government was that it would be cheaper than the old system. One of the principal criticisms of the commission by the old faction was that the new plan cost the city more. Retrenchment and reform had been promised, but now the commission could not retrench. With a malicious grin and a vengeful eye, the enemy was watching to see what would happen in this crisis in the life of the commission, ready at a minute's notice to take advantage of the slightest slip.

The city commission could get the money it needed in only one way—by taxation. So it proceeded to tax. Nobody has yet invented any system of government that will put a smile on the face of a man when he walks into the city treasurer's office to pay his taxes. He just naturally hates it. Whether the taxes are little or big, the man rich or poor, makes no difference. Add to this universal truth the fact that the city has paid \$3,750,000 in 17 years for removal of its garbage, a company now offers the city \$300,000 for that privilege for five years. Counsel for the new bidder explained why the garbage had suddenly become so valuable by saying the product, after being treated with steam, is grease, the value of which at present is high. From this grease, he said, comes glycerine, from which is made nitro-glycerine.

Why The War Will Not End In A Draw

By Arnold Bennett

Labor Commission now going up north on a most delicate mission of the continued idiotic and monstrous suppression of the only Labor paper in a district officially stated to be the most important of all munitions districts! Apart from the great Parliamentary episode now closing, there have been two Parliamentary episodes of an extremely discreditable nature in late months. One was the attack on the Danish agreement in the House of Lords and the other was the defense of the suppression of "Forward" in the House of Commons. "Forward" was the worse, both in duplicity and in dangerousness. I would not give too much importance to these Labor incidents, but they are symptomatic of the grave disability in high quarters to understand the situation, and it must be remembered that a period of peril is ahead. Strange things may happen, and probably will happen. And the strange things will be the more deleterious as they are symptomatic of the national will to win the war.

The Surrender of Germany

And let me note that I am not one of those who would regard an indecisive peace as an unmilitated disaster, or as the mere preliminary to another war. I simply do not believe that under any circumstances whatever there will be an other war in our time or in the time of our children. Those who are responsible for the making of war have already had such a shaking that they and their immediate descendants will tremble till the day of death at the thought of a fresh alteration, and the shaking is by no means over yet near its worst. And I can well appreciate that an indecisive peace would have certain clear advantages, as well as disadvantages, for democracy and anti-militarism in general. Nevertheless, I should be tremendously disappointed if the war did not end in an essential Germanic surrender; and I am still firmly convinced that it will so end. If it does not so end, the cause will lie either in a lack of will to win or in an insufficient utilisation of our immense superiority; or in both. There are danger points, and I will name them as frankly as is permissible, promising that victory does not depend on Britain alone, though many Britons in their ineffable Britannic conceit appear to think that it does.

Some Misunderstandings

As regards the British will to win it may be affected—it has indeed already begun to be slightly affected—by class misunderstandings and jealousies. That the industrial class fails to comprehend the upper classes, on to judge them fairly, may be admitted. That the industrial class is consistently and grossly misrepresented to the upper classes, and shockingly misjudged by them, is quite beyond question. The breach is not closing. Recent political events must tend to widen it. It is obvious that, while valor and fighting patriotism are equally distributed among classes, the lower class is paying more than its short time unless feeling was running high and wide.

When the contest was at its height the commission brought more condemnation down on its head by the assessors' untautful handling of complaints of property owners about their assessments. The opponents of the commission system succeeded in having a referendum election called for last November; for settlement of the controversy at the polls, and they defeated commission government by the scant majority of 450 in a total of about 16,000 votes.

Four forms of government were offered at the referendum: The existing commission form; the commission-city manager form; a mayor with a council elected at large, and a mayor with part of the council elected at large and part from the wards. The last form was adopted. Under it, Salem now has instead of a commission of five a mayor elected at large, five aldermen elected at large and six aldermen elected one from each of six wards. Under the commission plan, all heads of departments were appointed by the commission. Under the new plan, heads of departments are appointed by the mayor but must be confirmed by the council. Removals can only be made by a majority of the council, on recommendation of the mayor. The theory of centralized authority and responsibility is discarded. Instead, the business of the town is conducted by the mayor and five aldermen answerable to the whole city and six aldermen answerable to their own wards.

The old "city hall gang" at Salem is happy and the reformers are in the doldrums, a situation just opposite that of three years ago. On the other hand, the reformers are now the attacking party and the city hall crowd are on the defensive. Criticism of city government will come from the camp that spent three years defending city government, and from them, also, at the earliest possible moment, will come an effort to "redeem" Salem, as they term it, from the isolated distinction of being the only backslider in the commission government family.

Munitions Labor

And worst of all, from the immediately practical standpoint, there is the clumsy and dishonest treatment of munitions labor at the very time, and in the very districts, where tact and honesty are essential; if our superiority over the enemy is not to be diminished. Munitions labor has been scandalously slandered by a peculiarly responsible statesman, not to mention the irresponsibilities and the slanders have never been apologized for or withdrawn. Scores of tricksters have been practised, and none of them can be for an instant excused by the fact that a small section of munitions labor is recalcitrant and perhaps bent on mischief. And imagine the benefit of helpfulness to the Dilution of

(Continued on Page 7)

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By George McManus



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## HIRSBRUNNER &amp; Co.

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Wood Preservative and Stain

Both Decorative and Preservative

As a decorative article "Timborite" produces a most artistic finish which does not obliterate the grain of the wood where a painted effect is not required.

As a protective material, wood impregnated with Timborite is proof against decay, dry rot, fungus and the ravages of insects and vermin.

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MILK  
THE ORIGINAL

It is an Ideal Milk for infants and children because Safety First is the law of Production. It is this that makes it Safety First for Grocers. It is an insurance of a Perfect Food, the most important article in the dietary of the world, for young and old. Can be recommended for all Household Purposes where Milk is required.

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BORDEN'S CONDENSED MILK CO.  
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Drawing Materials and Surveying Instruments.

Blue and Black Print Paper, Drawing Paper, Profile Paper and Cloth, Drawing Instruments, Drawing Inks, Drawing Tables, Water Colours, etc.

Engineers & Architects Levels, Railroad and Mining Transits, Range Finders, Angle Mirrors, Ranging Poles, Levelling Rods, Measuring Tapes and Chains, etc.

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YIELD 44 PER CENT OF RADIANT HEAT AS  
AGAINST 19 PER CENT YIELDED BY A COAL FIREMoreover, gas coke is smokeless, clean to handle and the  
cheapest solid fuel on the market.It burns well either alone or mixed with a little coal and  
yields a glowing heat that will last for hours.

Screened Coke ..... \$14.00 per ton

Unscreened Coke ..... 10.00 .. ..

Breeze (very small) ... 5.00 .. ..

For large quantities prices will be reduced

For particulars apply to

TA CHANG KUNG SZE, 216 Thibet Road

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SHANGHAI GAS CO., LTD. 5 .. ..

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## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

## Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, March 8, 1916.  
Money and Bullion

Mexican Dollars: Market rate: 72.50
Shai Gold Bars: 978 touch... —
Bar Silver ..... —
Copper Cash ..... per tael 1920
Overseas: buying rate @ 2.7% Tls. 7.53
Exch. @ 72—Mex. \$ 10.34
Peking Bar ..... 282
Native Interest ..... .04

## Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver ..... 27d.
Bank rate of discount: 5%
Market rate of discount: —
3 m.s. ..... %
4 m.s. ..... %
5 m.s. ..... %
6 m.s. ..... %
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d.a. 28.03
Ex. Paris on London ..... Fr. 28.03
Ex. N.Y. on London T.T. \$ 4.76%
Consols ..... £

## Exchange Closing Quotations

London ..... T.T. 2.7%
London ..... Demand 2.78
India ..... T.T. 19.7%
Paris ..... T.T. 369
Paris ..... 369%
Hamburg ..... T.T. —
Hamburg ..... Demand —
New York ..... T.T. 63
New York ..... Demand 63%
Hongkong ..... T.T. 73%
Japan ..... T.T. 79%
Batavia ..... T.T. 148

## Banks' Buying Rates

London ..... 4 m.s. Cds. 2.8%
London ..... 4 m.s. Dcys. 2.9
London ..... 6 m.s. Cds. 2.9%
London ..... 6 m.s. Dcys. 2.9%
Paris ..... 4 m.s. 386
Hamburg ..... 4 m.s. —
New York ..... 4 m.s. 66

## CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR FEBRUARY

£1 Hk. Tls. 6.80
Hk. Tls. 1—Frances. 4.09
1—Mark. 3.07
Gold \$ 1—Hk. Tls. 1.48
Hk. Tls. 1—Yen. 1.39
1—Rupees. 2.21
1—Roubles. 2.85
1—Mex. \$ 1.50

## Chinese Exchange Rates

Rates of Exchange  
Bank of China  
(Shanghai Branch)

Mexican Dollars, 72.50
Chinese Dollars, 72.4625
On Peking, Demand, 105%
On Tientsin, Demand, 106%
On Newchwang, Demand, 83%
On Hankow, Demand, 108%
On Chungking, Demand, 110
On Nanchang, Demand, 73%
On Foochow, Demand, 85%
On Amoy, Demand, 71%
On Swatow, Demand, 97%
On Canton, Demand, payable in small (Silver) Coins, 62%
On Canton, Demand, payable in Notes of Bank of China, Canton, 72%
On Canton, Demand, payable in Canton (997) Tael, 86%
March 8, 1916.

## London Rubber Market

Reuters' Service

London, March 7.—Today's rubber prices are as follows:—

Plantation, First Latex:

Spot: 3s. 7½d. to 3s. 8½d. Paid.

April to June delivery: 3s. 8d. to 3s. 8½d. Paid.

Tendency of market: Very steady.

Last quotation, London, March 6:

Spot: 3s. 8d. to 3s. 7½d. Paid.

April to June delivery: 3s. 8½d. to 3s. 7½d. Paid.

Tendency of market: Quiet.

Messrs. Hugo Reiss and Co. have received the following cable from Messrs. Kimmel and Co., London:—

Spot price standard quality

First Crepe ..... 3 8

Market steady; not much business.

## U.K. METAL MARKET

Reuters' Service

London, March 7.—Today's metal prices were as follows:—

Standard Copper G.M.B. f. s. d.

f.o.b. ..... 100 0 0

American Electrolytic 99

90% Copper f.o.b. ..... 136 0 0

Soft Lead "Spanish" f.o.b. 32 0 0

Tinplate, I.C.W. 20-24 100

lbs. 112 Sheets per Case

tin lined Cases without

Hoops f.o.b. Wales ..... 0 28 6

Standard Tin (Cash) ..... 186 0 0

Speier (ordy.) f.o.b. 95 0 0

Standard Tin (3 Months) ..... 186 5 0

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162 Building Well Road. Seven

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## Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, March 8, 1916.

## TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

F.M.C. 5 1/2 %
Debs. 1915 Tls. 103.50
Weeks \$19.00

## To Pay Final Dividend of 6 p.c., Making 12 p.c. And Bonus of 2 p.c.

—

## LAND INVESTMENT CO. HAS SUCCESSFUL YEAR

Shanghai, March 8, 1916.

## TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

F.M.C. 5 1/2 %
Debs. 1915 Tls. 103.50
Weeks \$19.00

—

The Directors of the Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd., have now issued their twenty-seventh Annual Report and Statement of Accounts and Balance Sheet for the year ending December 31, 1915.

Working Account for 1915 has a credit balance of Tls. 460,314.02 as compared with Tls. 470,060.48 for 1914. Gross rents are increased by Tls. 29,365.98. Running expenses by Tls. 13,274.29, leaving a net increase in rents of Tls. 16,091.69. Interest Account is again reduced by Tls. 20,988.72. The increase in running expenses is partly due to the increase in the Company's developed properties, but more particularly to the damage caused by burst water pipes during the exceptional spell of cold weather early in the year.

Reserve Fund remains at Tls. 1,523,054.72.

Reserve Fund for Equalization of Dividends is increased to Tls. 50,000 passed to that Account at the last Annual General Meeting.

Improvements and Renewals Account has been credited with Tls. 53,372, being interest on undeveloped land for last year and debited with Tls. 39,185.71, being the cost of various renewals and improvements carried out during the year.

Profit and Loss Account shows the net profits on sales of property, Tls. 277,470.48, Premia on Debentures Tls. 4,016 as against Tls. 11,422 last year and on the debit side the transfers authorized at the last meeting. The balance of Tls. 565,516.33 the Directors recommend for appropriation as follows:—

To pay a final dividend of 6% (making 12% for the year) ..... 234,000.00

To pay a bonus of Tls. 1 per share (2%) ..... 78,000.00

Transfer to Improvements and Renewals Account ..... 56,867.02

Transfer to Equalization of Dividend Account ..... 150,000.00

Carry forward to new account ..... 46,649.36

565,516.38

Capital Account—The total Book Costs of Estates is Tls. 8,311,487.66 as compared with Tls. 7,947,988.45 last year. Increases and decreases in Estates costs other than interest on undeveloped land are as follows:—

Will's Estate No. 1.—The rebuilding of a small part of the Estate was completed.

Chwang Hoong Estate No. 2.—A small piece of land near Purdon Road has been purchased and a part of the purchase price paid. A small plot of land at the corner of Boone and North Honan Roads has been sold to the Municipal Council for a market. A considerable number of the old Chinese bungalows have been pulled down and an improved Chinese house built.

Broadway Estate No. 10 has been added to by the purchase of B. C. Lot 8499.

Pao-shan Estate No. 18 has been added to by the purchase of B. C. Lots 2669, 3894 and 3895.

Jessfield Estate No. 21 has been added to by the purchase of B. C. Lot 8140 and certain small strips to square off other lots and by final payments on account of new buildings.

Zang Pang Estate No. 26.—Final payments on account of new buildings have been made.

Szechuan Road Estate No. 29.—Cadastral Lot 104 Central was acquired during the year, a part was re-sold almost immediately and the whole of the proceeds of the sale written off against the Capital cost of the Estate.

Sundry Mortgage Loans shows a decrease of Tls. 464,215.13.

Directors.—Mr. E. C. Pearce retires by rotation, but offers himself for re-election.

Auditor.—Mr. Wingrove retires, but offers himself for re-election.

Working Account

Dr. Tls.

To Charges ..... 12,167.43

To Salaries ..... 35,726.11

To Rental ..... 3,948.00

To Comptrodore and Staff ..... 2,500.00

To Legal Expenses ..... 624.50

To Agency Management-Expenses Account ..... 10,000.00

To Trustees' Fees ..... 3,000.00

To Directors' Fees ..... 5,000.00

To Auditor's Fees ..... 500.00

To Interest Account ..... 24,582.95

To Balance transferred to Profit and Loss Account ..... 460,314.02

Taels ..... 558,363.01

Cr. Tls.

By Gross Rentals 711,019.22

Less Fire Insurance, Taxes, Water, Repairs, etc. .... 161,561.67

549,457.55

By Transfer Fees ..... 36.75

By Commission ..... 750.42

By Fire Insurance Commission ..... 8,118.29

Taels ..... 558,363.01

Profit and Loss Account  
Dr. (March 31, 1915) Tls.

To Dividend for 1914 ..... 234,000.00

To Transfer to Improvements and Renewals Account ..... 53,372.00

To Transfer to Reserve Fund for Equalization of dividends ..... 50,000.00

(December 31, 1915) ..... 50,000.00

To Interim Dividend Account 1915 ..... 234,000.00

To Debenture Brokerage ..... 62.40

To Balance ..... 565,516.38

STOCK

H. K. & S. B. ..... \$795 B.

Chartered ..... 52

R. 250. ..... 3.

Cathay, ordy. ..... 6.80

Cathay, pref. ..... 6.80

Marine Insurances

Canton ..... \$420 B.

North China ..... Tls. 182 1/2

Union of Canton ..... 950

Yangtze ..... \$260 B.

</div

# Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

## Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital ..... £1,200,000

Reserve Fund ..... 1,200,000

Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... 1,200,000

Head Office: 38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors: Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.

Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.

T. Cuthbertson, Esq.

Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.

W. H. Neville Geschen, Esq.

The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.

W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.

Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers: The Bank of England.

The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.

The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.

The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches: Amritsar Hongkong Peking

Bangkok Iloilo Penang

Batavia Ipoh Puket

Bombay Karachi Rangoon

Calcutta Klang Saigon

Canton Kobe Seremban

Cebu Kuala-Lumpur Singapore

Colombo Madras Shanghai

Delhi Malacca Sourabaya

Foochow Manila Taiping

Haiphong Medan (F.M.S.)

Hankow New York Tientsin

Yokohama Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 13 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND, Manager.

## Banque de L'Indo-China

Capital ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00

Reserves ..... 48,000,000.00

Successors and Agencies: Bangkok Hanoi Saigon

Battambang Hongkong Shanghai

Canton Mongtze Singapore

Djibouti Noumea Tientsin

Fondichery Peking Toulane

Haliphong Papeete

Hankeou Phnom-Penh

Bankers: IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARADIN, Manager.

## Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiere de la Societe Generale de Belgique Societe Anonyme

Paid-up Capital ..... Fr. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London Office: 2 Bishopsgate.

Branches at Peking, Tientsin,

Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and

Rotterdam.

President: JEAN JADOT,

Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers: LONDON: Martin's Bank, Ltd.

BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.

ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.

PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.

LYONS AND MARSEILLE: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris

NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taelis and fixed Deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN,

Manager.

## Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital ..... \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—

Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000

Silver ..... 18,000,000

U.S. ..... \$33,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.

Court of Directors: Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.

Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.

T. Cuthbertson, Esq.

Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.

W. H. Neville Geschen, Esq.

The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.

W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.

Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers: The Bank of England.

The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.

The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.

The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches: Amritsar Hongkong Peking

Bangkok Iloilo Penang

Batavia Ipoh Puket

Bombay Karachi Rangoon

Calcutta Klang Saigon

Canton Kobe Seremban

Cebu Kuala-Lumpur Singapore

Colombo Madras Shanghai

Delhi Malacca Sourabaya

Foochow Manila Taiping

Haiphong Medan (F.M.S.)

Hankow New York Tientsin

Yokohama Yokohama

Shanghai Branch: 12 The Bund. Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,

Manager.

## Russo-Asiatic Bank

Roubles.

Capital (fully-paid) ..... 45,000,000

Reserve Fund ..... 22,000,000

Kgs. Tls.

Capital contributed by the Chinese Government ..... 3,500,000

Reserve Fund ..... 1,733,000

Head Office: PETROGRAD.

Paris Office: 9 Rue Boudreau.

London Office: 64 Old Broad St. E.C.

Bankers: LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

PARIS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

LYONS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

BERLIN: Messrs. Mendelsohn & Co.

HAMBURG: Messrs. M. M. Warburg & Co.

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Changchun Harbin Tientsin

(Kwang-Hongkong Tsingtao chendze) Newchwang Vladivostok

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55 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

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Managers for China and Japan.

## The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Agents for the Principal Chinese Banks in Shanghai.

Paid-up Capital \$200,000.

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a speciality.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN,

Manager.

## International Banking Corporation

Head Office: 60, Wall Street, New York.

London Branch: 31, Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up ..... U.S. \$3,250,000

Reserve and Undivided Profits ..... U.S. 4,210,000

U.S. ..... \$7,460,000

London Bankers: Bank of England.

National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

Branches and Agents All over the World.

THE CORPORATION transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG,

Manager.

1-A, Kuklak Road.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office: 12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1, or over \$100, will be received at one time.

Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.



## DENY THAT SKOLOUDIS CABINET IS NEAR CRISIS

Government Papers Says Reconstruction of Ministry Is Not Impending

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Athens, March 7.—The Government newspapers deny the reported impending reconstruction of the Skouloudis Cabinet.

## Jewish Merchant, Well Known In Shanghai, Slain In Kamchatka

Local Jewish residents will learn with regret that Mr. Potnay, a merchant, who spent the greater part of last summer in Shanghai, has been murdered by a gang of robbers in the province of Kamchatka. It appears that the late Mr. Potnay had secured a Government contract for a large consignment of fish, and he had to travel an untraveled route to a village, distant about sixty miles from the town in which he resided. He made the journey on horseback, and whilst traversing a lonely moor towards dusk, he was set upon by highwaymen, robbed of all the money in his possession, and murdered. The bulk of his money had been left in the care of his landlady before he set out, so the robbers got little.

## Yenmen Rebels Are Dispersed

(Continued from Page 1) others have recommended to the Government a peaceful solution of the Yunnan affair.

The fall of Sufu is officially announced by a mandate.

Lu Yung-ting, Commanding General of Kwangsi, has been appointed Pacification Commissioner (Hsu-an-shi) of Kweichow.

Liang Shih-yi, member of the committee for drafting the constitution, has been advised by Yuan Shih-k'ai, in audience, to hasten the completion of the constitution.

The Office for Land Measurement has commenced its work in Shantienfu Prefecture. The monthly expenses are estimated at 64,719 dollars.

According to the Peking Daily News, the Government has remitted 500,000 dollars to Szechuan, 400,000 to Hunan and 100,000 to Kwangsi, to meet military expenses.

The new domestic loan for the first year of Hungshien (1916) has been unanimously passed by the State Council.

### Northerners' Successes

According to a Peking despatch to the Eastern News Agency (Japanese), a Changsha telegram reports:—The Kweichow forces have occupied three districts in Western Hunan, namely, Chingchow, Tungtiao and Suining. It is also reported that the Yunnan authorities have appointed commissioners to appease Hunan.

### Martial Law at Kukliang

A passenger from Kukliang says that martial law was declared there on the 6th instant.

### Northern Troops To Soochow

Two battalions of Northern soldiers at the Arsenal have been ordered to Soochow.

### Sixty Rebels Arrested

It is learned that 60 rebels who planned to start an outbreak in Wushu were arrested by the police on Sunday last.

## ANOTHER JAPANESE STOPPED BY BRITISH

Kamakura Maru Reports Incident on Arrival at Kobe; The Tenyo Affair

Yet another Japanese ship, the Kamakura Maru of the N. Y. K., has been stopped and searched by a British converted cruiser, according to a despatch from Kobe, says the Japan Advertiser. The paper quotes Captain Higuchi of the Kamakura Maru, which arrived at Kobe from the south on March 2, as stating that his ship was ordered to stop by a British converted cruiser on the high seas and inspected.

The captain said that the Kamakura Maru left Shanghai on February 27 about 2 o'clock and shortly afterward a British converted cruiser signalled her to stop. The captain immediately complied with the order and hoisted the national flag and the flag of the company. The distance that separated the steamer and the warship was about a mile, so to save inconvenience the steamer began to steam towards the cruiser, when suddenly a blank shot was fired. Soon afterwards two officers came on board, and, after inspecting the ship's papers, left the steamer.

### Looking Into Tenyo Affair

Discussing the stopping of the T. K. K. liner Tenyo Maru, which was detained and searched by a cruiser on her way from Manilla to Hongkong recently, the Hochi Shimbun reports that the chief point under discussion is the reason for which the British cruiser demanded the surrender of the nine Indian passengers and why the Captain of the T. K. K. liner agreed to the demand. The Japanese government is making inquiries into this matter, says the Hochi. This journal also says that the Japanese government would raise no complaints whatever, against the search itself, for it is indisputable that any belligerent steamer could be subjected to such a search by a belligerent warship.

### Reports to Tokio

Judging by their outward demeanor, the Japanese in Shanghai are but little concerned over the numerous stoppages of Japanese ships outside the Yangtze Estuary by British warships on the hunt for enemies of the Entente. A representative of THE CHINA PRESS was informed at the Consulate, yesterday, that the happenings did not call for any special inquiries at this end.

Captains of vessels which have been stopped have drafted reports, which the Consulate has forwarded to Tokio and, if any diplomatic negotiations are necessary, the talking will be direct between Tokio and London.

It was stated that, since the China, no more Germans, Austrians, Turks, rebellious Indians, or other people likely to cause trouble to the Entente have been arrested on ships leaving or making Shanghai. The searching parties are very thorough in their methods, insisting on seeing every passenger's papers, mustering the whole ship's company and carefully comparing those present with the entries on the records.

Also, when the warships signal: "Stop," they intend to be obeyed. That was why the Chikuzen Maru got a taste of the real thing. It is not known what ship it was that stopped the Chikuzen, because, although the Captain subsequently asked its name, he was not told.

Again, a blank shot was fired and the Chikuzen did not rightly interpret it. The Captain said he could not make out the ship and thought it might be a German. Then came a shell across the bows.

Still the ship did not heave-to. Consequently, a shot was put into her, but it is admitted that it was a very small, uncharged shell, fired at a spot where it could not do any harm. It was sufficient, for the Chikuzen pulled up and submitted to a search.

The Iyo Maru as previously announced was also searched.

## New York News Notes

\$25,000 a Year (Gold) paid For Rent of a Flat; First Fly's Fate

New York, January 20.—If you owned a princely castle overlooking the Hudson, the prettiest estate on Manhattan Island; also a splendid home on Long Island within an hour and a half motoring distance of Wall Street, not to speak of beautiful places in Wisconsin and Colorado, would you be satisfied as to your housing?

Probably You Would

But C. K. G. Billings was not looking about him from crowning Fort Tryon at his \$50,000 roadway from Riverside Drive, at his exquisite stables, fit for a court ball, at his Manhattan hilltop truck farm, one morning he sighed. Why did he sigh? A gloomy thought had come into his active brain.

"Yes, this is all right, but I have no flat. How can I be happy without a flat? How can I taste the real joy of living in this crowded city without a flat? I may be wealthy, I may win more horse races than the Tsar, and more yacht races than the King of England, but without a flat I am desolate."

In deep agitation he hied himself to his friend, Douglas T. L. Elliman, who rents flats. He anxiously inquired whether the real estate man had any flats still unleased.

Mr. Elliman confessed that the demand for flats, what with the boom in business and all that, was remarkable. There was nothing on hand at present. But some clients of his were putting up a neat little building at Sixty-Third street and Fifth Avenue.

Would Mr. Billings like to look over the plans? Ah, here was a cosy apartment of twenty-one rooms. The rent? Only \$25,000 gold a year.

"Just the thing," cried the flatless multi-millionaire. "Too bad I'll have to wait till next October to move in." And, feeling somewhat relieved, he betook himself back to the cheerlessness of Tryon Hall.

Every year New York puts up a new hotel or two, of 500, 600 or perhaps 800 rooms and the cry goes forth, where will the guests come from? But if you had stood in the lobby of the St. Regis one day this week and heard the complaint of the prosperous citizen who had just been told at the desk there was not a room vacant, you would have got a new idea of America's wealth and luxury.

"I have tried eight of the best hotels about here within the last hour," he said, "and not one has even a half bedroom unoccupied. If that happened in my town out West the citizens would get together and build enough hotels to take everybody in—we wouldn't let the town get a black eye that way."

There is a report about that Forty-Second Street will soon have a new hotel twice as big as the largest here now. It probably will be comfortably filled from the day it opens for, like the new subways, New York's hotels never catch up.

Heroic John Lynch, a Seventh Avenue restaurant man, has just proved himself a hero and won the gold fly stick pin awarded by the Pollution Committee of the Merchants' Association, by killing the first fly recorded in the new year.

Edward Hatch, Jr., chairman of the committee, explains just why Mr. Lynch is a hero, as follows:

"In May that fly would have begun to breed. She would have laid 150 eggs, which in twelve days would have hatched; those flies would each have

laid 140 eggs and each of those eggs would have produced 150 more eggs after becoming flies and so on. By next September that fly's descendants, if stretched in a row, would be 2,000,000 miles long, 1,000 miles wide and three miles deep. That is, if all the descendants lived."

## 150 HANGCHOW HOUSES ARE WIPE OUT BY FIRE

Only One Death Reported; Oil Shops Blowing Up A Spectacular Feature

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Hangchow, March 6.—More than a hundred and fifty houses and shops were wiped out by fire here Sunday night just before midnight. The fire was on the Ien Gyo Kyai, one of the principal business streets of the city and for a while threatened to spread indefinitely into the surrounding sections. Fortunately there was no wind and the high mud walls served to hold it within an area of two blocks along the one street.

So far only one death has been reported, that of a child. The property loss is considerable, but plans are under way for immediate rebuilding and the section will profit by the lesson in the construction of fireproof houses and a wider street. Seventeen years ago the same section was burned resulting then in a big loss of life. Among the shops burned last night were a number of oil shops which went up in huge explosions which could be heard across the city and which sent the flames well up into the heavens.

The fire departments with their hundreds of water carriers, tubs, pumps and hose did good work, but their methods, their indifference, unconcern, and deliberation did make one who had seen fire fighters in the West wish they could understand a plain English curse word, for he had a feeling that it would prod them up to a little faster effort. Take half the buckets, three fourths of the lanterns, and nine tenths of their banners away from the Hangchow Fire Department and they would be a fifty per cent better organization, but perhaps their glory would have departed also.

## Miss Paxon In Special Evangelistic Effort

More Than Sixty Girl Students At Hangchow Are Near Conversion

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Hangchow, March 6.—A special evangelistic effort among the women students of the city is being made here this week under the leadership of Miss Ruth Paxon. For the first three days of the week Miss Paxon is in the C. M. S. girls' school, then on Thursday she is to be in the government Industrial School for women. It is the first time in the history of missionary effort in the city that an invitation has been given for such a meeting in one of the government schools for women, and the result will be watched with interest.

Friday, Saturday and Sunday will see Miss Paxon in the Union Girls' School. Special preparation has been going on here for some weeks and the meetings will be given right of way. More than sixty of the students are considering the decision to become Christians.

## Zeppelins' Bombs Dropped at Random

Airships Lost Over England In Rough Weather, Make Haste To Escape By Night

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 7.—It is officially announced that at least 90 bombs were dropped by the air raiders on the 5th, apparently indiscriminately, in rural districts. Possibly owing to the rough weather, the Zeppelins were uncertain of their whereabouts and were anxious to get rid of their bombs before escaping under cover of night.

No military damage of any description was done, while the casualties were entirely confined to civilians. One of the injured persons has since died.

There was much surprise at the Zeppelins' visit, as it was snowing at the time. Where warnings were given, the arrangements worked very smoothly. Lights were extinguished and there was not the slightest alarm.

Both incendiary and explosive bombs were dropped. A block of workmen's dwellings was demolished, a woman and her four children being killed, while her husband had to be taken to hospital. An 80-year-old pensioner was burnt to a cinder in his bed.

## BIG YEAR FOR CHURCHES

With 40,000,000 Members, the Greatest Growth is Recorded

New York, Jan. 30.—According to figures given out yesterday by the Federal Council of Churches, the churches of the United States, irrespective of denomination, had last year the greatest growth in their history. The report indicates that of the 100,000,000 American approximately 40,000,000 are church members. The following table shows the enrolled membership for 1914 of the best-known religious bodies, with the gain or loss of each:

Present Member Growth ship. in 1915

Baptists, North ... 1,252,633 11,310

Baptists, South ... 2,705,121 112,804

Catholics, Eastern

Orthodox ..... 467,500 5,000

Catholics, Roman. 14,049,068 259,426

Congregationalists ..... 771,362 18,274

Disciples of Christ. 1,363,100

Evangelicals ..... 205,525 13,962

Friends (Quakers) ... 120,712 —

Lutherans ..... 2,434,188 \*10,788

Methodists, North. 3,657,594 54,329

Methodist Protestant 201,110 20,728

Methodists, South. 2,072,085 66,328

Presbyterians, N'th. 1,424,400 66,328

Presbyterians, United 153,651 5,431

Presbyterians, South 332,339 21,737

Protestant E'copal. 1,040,896 26,648

Reformed in Am'ca 126,847 3,704

Reformed in U.S. 320,459 7,779

Unitarians ..... 70,542 —

United Brethren ... 360,387 35,343

Universalists ..... 55,000 3,000

A striking feature of 1914 in the religious world was the record breaking sale of American printed Bibles in England, Australia, and South Africa, where heretofore Bibles made in England have been sold almost

exclusively. This is due entirely to the war, and to the same cause is ascribed the fact that the United States now leads the world in the production and circulation of religious literature.

## Mail Notices

### MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. Mar. 9

Per R.V.F. s.s. Poltava... Mar. 10

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Tamba M. Mar. 11

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru Mar. 14

For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—

Per O.S.K. s.s. Canada M. Mar. 9

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Tamba M. Mar. 11

Per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo M. Mar. 17

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yokohama M. Mar. 20

Per R.M.S. s.s. E. of Russia Mar. 24

For Europe, via Suez:—

## Auctions

A. LANDAU & Co.  
(Swiss Establishment)

Will sell within their Salesroom  
134-135, SZECHUEN ROAD,  
ON  
TO-DAY, the 9th inst.

At 10 a.m.

Tapestry Covered Drawing  
Room Suites, Sideboards,  
Cellarettes, Desks, Carpets,  
Chairs, Office Furniture, Single  
and Double Bedsteads, Dinner  
Service, Wardrobes, Dressing  
Tables, Washstands, Pictures,  
Coal Scuttles, Stoves,  
etc., etc., etc.

NOW ON VIEW.

Business and Official  
Notices

## O'BILL KHAYSMITH

XXIX.

Into this punko  
verse, and why  
not knowing.  
Nor whence, like  
Water willy-nilly  
flowing:

And out of it,  
as Wind along  
the Waste,

I know not  
whither, — Upper  
Crust I'm sowing.

INSIST UPON UPPER  
CRUST RYE

ASK O'BILL

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.  
Wine Merchants

## Willard

## We Hate to Boast, But—

You'd boast too if you had saved as  
many people as we have from starting  
and lighting annoyances. Come in and  
be saved.

## H. S. HONIGSBERG &amp; CO.

TEL. 2886

Free inspection of any battery at any time

## Zung Lee &amp; Sons

(W. Z. Zee &amp; Sons)

Contractors to the Government, Railways, Tramways, Mines, etc.  
HARDWARE, METALS, and SUNDRIES MERCHANTS

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS

Suppliers of Engineering, Naval, and Mercantile Marine Stores  
Largest Stocks, Highest Quality Goods  
Our Prices are the Cheapest

as proved by our success in public tenders.

Est. 1895

Broadway Tel. Address  
Tel. 196 General. 4368 Private. (Corner of Tiendong Road, Shanghai.) "Zunglee, Shanghai"

## Important Notice

We now carry a full range of  
Sheeting, Tabling, Napkins in  
Irish Linen or Cotton,  
By the yard or ready made;

Also  
Honeycomb Quilts,  
Marcella Bedspreads,  
Pique Counterpanes,  
Pillow Linen or Cotton;  
and

Bath Mats, Bath Gowns,  
Bath Sheets, Bath Towels,  
Huck and Glass Towels.

We retail at wholesale prices.

H. G. HILL &amp; CO.

Tel. No. 2240.

128, North Soochow Road,  
near General Hospital.

## ALMA ESTATES, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that at a  
meeting of Directors of the Alma  
Estates, Ltd., held on Monday, 6th  
March, 1916, it was decided to pay  
on Tuesday, 21st March, 1916, an  
interim dividend of 5%—equal to  
45 Taels Cents per share—on the  
Capital of the Company, to those  
shareholders on record on 13th  
March, 1916.

The Transfer Books of the Company  
will be closed from Tuesday,  
the 14th instant, to Monday, 20th  
instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,  
HUGO REISS & CO.,  
Secretaries & General Managers.

8974

## Shanghai Paper Hunt Club Races,

THE Races will be run on Saturday,  
11th March, 1916 (weather  
permitting). The First Saddling  
Bell will be rung at 1.30 p.m. sharp.

Tickets of Admission have been  
sent to Members of the Race Club  
and the Paper Hunt Club and their  
wives and daughters.

The public can obtain tickets  
at the gate, price \$1.00 each.

Tickets for children 50 cents each.  
Owners can obtain tickets for their  
mafoos from the undersigned.

There will be Pari-Mutuels  
both for win and place.

By Order of the Stewards,  
R. H. NEWMAN,  
Secretary.

8967

Shanghai Paper Hunt Club.

8883

## The Shanghai

Chemical  
Laboratory,  
No. 4 Canton Road

Telephone 3809.

Amusement Advertising  
will be found on  
Page 9

8983

MOTOR WEST 1090.1  
ORIENTAL AUTOMOBILE CO.

8884

## Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must  
be PrepaidReplies must be  
called for

## Kiangwan Races

18th March, 1916

ENTRIES for all events close at  
6 o'clock p.m. on Wednesday, 15th  
March, 1916, at the Club House,  
126, Bubbling Well Road.

By order,

Y. J. CHANG,  
Secretary,  
International Recreation Club.  
8994

## SHANGHAI RACE CLUB

## NOTICE

THE attention of Members is  
directed to the altered conditions of  
Races for Paper Hunt Ponies as  
stated in the Programme for the  
forthcoming Spring Race Meeting.  
The altered conditions are now  
posted on the notice-board at the  
Grand Stand and will appear in the  
Entry-form for the above Meeting.

By Order of the Stewards,

A. W. OLSEN,  
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.  
8977

## APARTMENTS

Estb. 1900. Tel. 580.

## MARLBOROUGH HOUSE

ROOMS WITH BOARD

BY DAY OR MONTH.

Mrs. Nazer, 32, N. Soochow Rd.

Houseboat for Hire

## SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED for Chefoo. A  
capable business manager: also an  
efficient clerk accustomed to export  
business. Britishers. Apply by  
letter to "J. M.", Palace Hotel.  
8970-M-9

## SITUATIONS WANTED

POSITION as traveller or resident  
agent in interior of North China or  
Mongolia, by American with intimate  
knowledge of Chinese trade  
routes and business methods. Working  
knowledge of northern dialects. Familiar  
with remote interior. Good credentials. Apply to Box  
399, THE CHINA PRESS.  
8988-M-10

CAPABLE, energetic and experienced  
young man (Neutral) seeks  
employment. Speaks Chinese fluently;  
travelled throughout China.  
Excellent references. Apply to Box  
389, THE CHINA PRESS.  
8968-M-16

TWO Russian ladies seek positions,  
one as nurse to look after children  
or to look after the house; the other  
as governess to teach Russian. Apply  
to Miss Astafieff, Kitaiskaja, Ulitz,  
No. 423 Harbin.  
8956

## HOUSES TO LET

HOUSE on Route Ferguson for  
rent from May 19. Rent Tls. 65.  
Six rooms, large garden; wish to  
sell furniture. Apply to Box 394,  
THE CHINA PRESS.  
8979-M-11

WESTERN DISTRICT. To let, at  
61, Carter Road, superior  
furnished bed-sitting-room, facing  
south, large verandah and bathroom  
attached. Garden, tennis, telephone,  
Tram station. Excellent cuisine.  
Terms moderate.  
8971

TO LET, 28, Carter Road, one  
large bed-sitting-room, with  
bathroom attached, hot water, etc. Full  
board.  
8938

TO LET, well-furnished rooms,  
with or without board; also attic  
room. Apply to 35, Boone Road.  
8950

TO LET, very large room, also  
smaller room, with bathrooms  
attached, facing Race Course.  
Terms moderate, 45, Bubbling  
Well Road.  
8901-M-5

## EDUCATIONAL

GERMAN LESSONS given by  
experienced German gentleman.  
Apply to Box 401, THE CHINA  
PRESS.  
8991

## HOUSES WANTED

HOUSE Wanted. 5 or 6 rooms.  
Furnished. Western or French con-  
cession preferred. Small garden  
and convenient to trams. From  
April 1st or April 15th, for six  
months, or longer term if desired.  
Reply to Box 405, THE CHINA  
PRESS.  
8921-M-9

## FINANCIAL

WE CAN arrange loans from Tls.  
1,000 to Tls. 1,000,000 on  
first-class real estate security. China  
Realty Company, Ltd.  
8910

## EXCHANGE AND MART

FOR SALE, two good carriage  
horses, one brown, one grey,  
absolutely sure, quick and fast. One  
original American buggy with four  
pneumatic wheels. One dogcart,  
European-built, nearly new. Abso-  
lutely A. I. Richard Neumann,  
14, Astor Road.  
8992-M-11

SAFE: Wanted to purchase second-  
hand fireproof safe. Price not to  
exceed Tls. 200. Offers to Box  
402, THE CHINA PRESS.  
8993-M-11

FOR SALE, Barred Plymouth  
Rock chicken eggs for hatching. No  
stock for sale. T. M. Wilkinson,  
Foochow.  
8994

CALCULATING Slide Rule  
(Professor Fuller's), in case.  
Suitable for engineers, architects,  
etc. Practically new. Apply to  
Box 391, THE CHINA PRESS.  
8995

## Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.

Regular Steamship service  
between Sweden and China.  
Shanghai Agents:

The Eknan Foreign Agencies,  
Limited.

KWAN PO-PIN,  
Manager.  
Chinese Telegraph Material  
Supply Department,  
No. 27, Markham Road, Shanghai.  
Shanghai, 8th March, 1916.  
8983